RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1829. No. 500.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, *Sept. 23.*		Fayetteville, *Sept. 24.*		Newbern, *Sept. 19.*		Petersburg. *Sept. 18.*	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	100 a	120	150 a	175	150 a	175	125	200
Apple,	—	33	35	35		40	45	23	50
Peach,	—	—		50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	6½	7	6	7	6	7½
Beeswax,	—	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	—	15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	—	12	14	13	16	13	15	12	16
Corn,	bush.	55	60	40	45	35	40	40	45
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	6¾	7¼	7	7½	7	9
Candles, mould,	—	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		80	85	70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	700		400	450	650	700	500	650
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	—	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	28	30	30	33	30		33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8	8½	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	27	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	120	125	150	200
West India,	—	80	90	70	80	80	95	100	150
New England,	—	30	34	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	250	275	350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	—	—		1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	—	45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	900	1100	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		300		—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	100		90	92
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	22	25	35		28	30
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		2 0	380	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—		70	[illegible]	100	12[illegible]	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m—86

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Umstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, *Adm'r.*

June 2. 84—6w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

NAVIGATION of NEW-HOPE.

THE persons residing on the river New-Hope, and others interested in the navigation of that stream, are requested to meet at D. B. Alsobrook's tavern, in Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 17th of October next, at 12 o'clock.

September 1. 96—

JEWELLERY &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

☞ All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94—t

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 94—tf

Printing Types, Presses, &c.

WILLIAM HAGAR & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street, New-York, a complete assortment of *PRINTING TYPES*, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices, six months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for Cash. They cast their Book Founts, from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica, and all larger, per lb.	30 cents.
Double Pica, to Five Lines,	32
Great Primer,	34
English,	36
Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Burgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb. W. H. and Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed $2 in the settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.

New-York, Aug. 22. 98—3w

The anniversary meeting of

the Orange County Bible Society will be held at Salem meeting house, fourteen miles south-west of Hillsborough, on Saturday and Sunday the 17th and 18th of October next. The business of the society will be transacted on Saturday, when it is expected several addresses will be made, and on Sunday the anniversary sermon will be delivered, after which a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the society. The citizens of the county, of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend. This, no doubt, will be an interesting meeting, as it is principally to devise measures to carry into execution a resolution sometime since adopted by this society, to supply all the destitute within the county with a copy of the Bible. All who feel interested in this great work, it is hoped will avail themselves of this opportunity to assist in accomplishing so desirable an object.

☞ The Board of Managers will meet at the same place, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

September 8. 97—

The Orange Presbytery will

meet at the Hawfields meeting house, on Wednesday the 7th of October next.

The Synod of North-Carolina will hold their next annual session in Fayetteville, on the 10th of November.

September 8. 97—

A Camp-Meeting and Annual

Conference will be held by the members and ministers of the Associated Methodists Churches, in Franklin county, on the first Thursday in October next, at Union chapel, twelve miles east of Oxford, and fifteen south east of Williamsborough.. Ministers and members of all other denominations are hereby affectionately invited to attend, and co-operate with us in the work of the Lord.

September 1. 96—

A Sermon will be preached

before the Methodist Sunday School Society, by the Rev. John Giles, agreeably to appointment, on the first Sunday in October next, at the Methodist church in Hillsborough, and a public collection taken up in aid of the funds. On the Monday evening following the Society will hold its semi-annual meeting.

September 15. 98—

A Camp-Meeting of the

Christian Church will be held at Union meeting house, in Orange county, twenty miles west of Hillsborough, to commence on the Saturday before the first Sunday in October next.

September 15. 98—

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilties, in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than they were twelve years ago, when type where from 40 to 50 per cent higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced,"—as to bear any proportion to the reduction been "induced" by competition, and an over in the prices of type. But the reduction has ebaring disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constanly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at a short notice. In the choice of Book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete Printers' Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office at very short notice.

The follwing are his Prices at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash:

Six lines Pica and all larger	$ 30	Long Primer,	40
Double Pica, to five lines Pica,	32	Burgeois,	46
Great Primer,	34	Brevier,	56
English,	36	Minion,	70
Pica,	36	Nonpareil,	90
Small Pica,	38	Leads,	30
		Quotations,	30

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Stereotyping will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the State of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, who give the above three conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to $2 50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE,

Corner of Crown and Callowhill-sts.

August 1. 95—3w

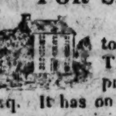
CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.

Inquire at this Office.

June 30, 87—

FOR SALE OR RENT,



The Lot No. 35 in the town of Hillsborough, corner of Tryan and Churton streets, the property of Samuel Simpson, esq. It has on it a new two story dwelling-house, containing six rooms, with a piazza the whole length of the north front; a stable, kitchen, and other out houses. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to

John U. Kirkland.

September 22. 99—

NOTICE.

THE old Mill formerly the property of John Cabe, deceased, will be let out on the premises, on the 14th of October next, to the person who will repair it for its use for the shortest length of time; the undertaker giving bond for the faithful performance of the work. The particulars will be made known on that day. The mill is an excellent merchant mill, surpassed by no other on that never failing stream, the Enoe. All who wish to get a good bargain, and to get into good business, will do well to attend.

Mann Patterson,
Thomas King,
William Duskin.

September 22. 99—3wp

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the First Orange Regiment, of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend in Hillsborough, on Friday the 23d of October next, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the following day (Saturday the 24th,) you will also appear, at the same place, at the usual hour of parade, with all under your respective commands, equipped as aforesaid, for regimental exercise. Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

Jos. A. Woods, *Col.*

Sept. 61. 99—td

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the 2d Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 16th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 17th you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for regimental exercise Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

David Tate, *Col.*

Sept. 61. 99—td

NOTICE.

AT the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, the subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JAMES JACKSON, dec'd. hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given.

Jas. Jackson, jr. *Ex'r.*

Sept. 22. 99—3w

SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 4th day of November next, at the house of the late James Jackson, dec'd his crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder; the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs one Still and Vessels, and Farming Tools, and various other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Jas. Jackson, jr. *Ex'r.*

Sept. 19. 99—tus

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 14th of July last, an apprentice girl by the name of RACHEL LAMB, near sixteen years of age, bound to me by the county court of Chatham. Said girl is supposed to be lurking among her relations in Guilford county. I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said girl under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me.

Thomas Lindley.

September 22. 99—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for or taking an assignment of a note executed by me about the 3d of September instant, and payable six months after date to Nathaniel J. Palmer, for four hundred dollars. This note was fraudulently obtained from me, and I am determined not to pay it.

Lemuel Lynch.

September 22. 99—3w

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

IS offered to the person giving me any information which shall lead to the discovery of my Dog. He was stolen on the 18th or 19th inst.; is a large Setter, well broke; had a long tail, is perfectly white, except the ears which are pale yellow, and one eye, which has some dark hairs about it, which gives his eyes the appearance of being unequal in size.

G. P. Devereux.

Raleigh, Sept. 21. 99—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

LOST, on the evening of the 15th instant, between Hillsborough and Burroughs Cheek's, on the Chapel-Hill road, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following notes of hand, viz. four notes drawn by Lemuel Morgan, the first for 1[illegible] dolls. dated in Jan. 1824, the second for 10 dolls dated in July, 1824, the third for 50 dollars, dated in Aug. 1824, and the fourth for 7[illegible] dolls. 82 cents, dated in January, 1829;—two notes drawn by Burroughs Cheek, one for 5 dolls dated in May, 1827, the other for 15 dolls. dated Sept. 15 1829; and one note drawn by James Cheek for 13 dolls. dated in 182[illegible]—all which notes were made payable to the subscriber. There were also in the pocket-book two dollars in treasury bills, and several receipts. All persons are forewarned trading for said notes, and the persons from whom the sums are due from paying the same to any person but the subscriber. A liberal reward will be given to any person who may find the pocket-book and will return it with its contents to the subscriber.

Anderson Cheek.

September 22. 99—3w

NOTICE.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the 1st of August last, a Red Morocco Pocket Book with the following contents, viz. twenty seven dollars in notes of the banks of this state; a small sum in treasury notes, amount not recollected; one note on Col. John S[illegible]ckard for 46 dollars or thereabouts, payable one day after date the time of execution not recollected; one do on David Cobie (of George) for 38 dolls and ten cents, executed 25th July last, payable one day after date; one do on Henry Albright, of Guilford county, for 18 dollars or thereabouts due 26th Dec. last, payable to Daniel Albright and endorsed to me; one do on David Cobie (of David) for 8 dollars, executed 25th July last, payable one day after date; one do. on M. G. Clay for 5 dollars, the time of execution not recollected. As I expect the above have fallen into the hands of some dishonest persons, who will attempt to trade the notes, or convert them to their own use, as they have done my money, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, or those concerned from paying the amount as specified in the notes to any other person than myself, as I positively protest I have never parted with them in any other way than against my will, and in the way above specified.

William Albright.

Cain creek, Orange county,
September 14. 99—3w

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the Preident do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape-Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders would consider it advisable to coperate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the minutes. JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hearby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their banking house in Wilmington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution. J. R. LONDON, *President.*

September 2. 97—4w

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register, of the Star, the Western Carolinian and the Hillsborough Recorder, will please give the above three or four insertions an forward their accounts to the Cashier of the Bank of Cape-Fear.

JOSEPH MARSHALL,

CABINET-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of

BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place.

Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.

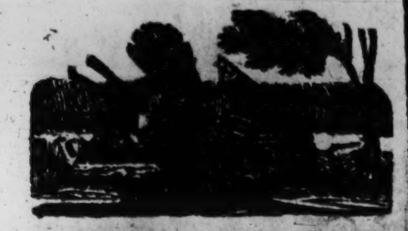
September 15. tf—98

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at the late term of August County Court, qualified as executor to the last will and testament of WILLIAM CLARK, deceased; all persons indebted to the estate of said testator are therefore requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Thos. Clancy, *Ex'r.*

September 8. 97—3w



RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

There is a plant cultivated in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which is considered as an excellent substitute for chocolate. It is the *holcus bicolor* of Willdenow, from the seed of which is made a beverage resembling in color, taste, and many other qualities, the common chocolate. The plant is an annual, eight or ten feet in height, and resembles the common broom. The *holcus bicolor* is a native of Persia, and grows well in this country. A single plant will yield seed enough to produce by a second year's crop a sufficiency to furnish a family of six or eight persons, for a whole year, with a good and nourishing beverage, which is supposed to be preferable to tea or coffee. It is thus prepared: The seeds and husk are ground in a coffee-mill into grains somewhat smaller than ground coffee. It is then boiled over a slow fire, with a sufficient quantity of milk and a small piece of butter, until the beverage assumes a chocolate color, which it receives from the husks. The liquor is then strained through gauze, and sweetened till palatable.

Washington Chronicle.

Mexican Horses.—Horses [in Mexico] enjoy the full privilege of wearing their ears and tails unmutilated, and it is considered a beauty and perfection to carry the latter between their legs. It seems to an English eye at first a defect, but how infinitely preferable is it to our ridiculous, brutal, and unnatural custom of cutting off the ears and part of the tail of this generous and useful dependent on man, and nicking the remainder to the bone, roasting and torturing it to make it turn a contrary way to what nature intended. Surely the horse laws lately enacted to prevent barbarity to animals ought to extend their influence to prevent so frightful and absurd a practice as this. *Bullock's Mexico.*

TO MAKE BRANDY PEACHES.

Take a peck of peaches, scald them in strong lye, few at a time, let them lay a few moments, then rub them with a coarse cloth until the down is quite removed, then lay them in cold water for a few moments,—to a peck of peaches of middle size, take 5 lbs. loaf sugar, make a syrup, boil them in it till tender, then boil the syrup thick, take as much brandy as you have syrup, mix well together, put in the peaches and tie them up close.

Valuable Application.—The scum from boiling molasses spread upon tarred brown paper, gives, we are desired to say, by one who has recently tried it, effectual and prompt relief to the most violent sprains. Our informant states that he met with so severe a sprain on Monday, in jumping from a vessel to the wharf, that he was unable to walk, and had the cords of his leg and foot so drawn up, that he was for some time in the most excruciating pain. A friend suggested the above named application, which gave immediate relief, and he was able yesterday to walk to his place of business.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Comfort to Fig Eaters.—A more disgusting operation than the picking of figs, says Madden in his Travels lately published, I never witnessed. In an immense warehouse the fruit lay strewed over the floor, and fifty or sixty squalid women with mewling infants, set squatted on the heap, picking and stretching the fruit, and overcoming its tenacity with saliva and manipulations. He saw the dirty children mauling the figs, and got out of the way as quickly as he could, lest he should witness any thing worse. He made a vow against figs.

A horse in England, rode by Col. Russell, lately leaped the great distance of eleven yards three inches. During the heat of the chace, in making a leap over a fence, the rider did not perceive a wide dyke or brook which was beyond the fence; the horse, however, cleared both fence and brook.

People are always pleased with the new and soon forget the old.

The Wheeling (Virginia) Compiler, states, that there are two Cotton Factories in active and profitable operation in that town; that they have not yet commenced weaving, but they supply a large quantity of Chain and Filling, which meets a ready sale. One is the "Wheeling Cotton Factory," owned by Messrs. Simms, Woods, Westcott & Co. went into operation in October, 1825, with 600 spindles, and now runs 2100 spindles, employs 112 hands, and consumes about 500 bales of cotton per annum—the building is of brick, and its machinery is driven by steam. The other is "*The Point Cotton Factory,*" owned by Messrs. H. Moore, M. Wilson, and S. A. Westcott, runs 1000 spindles, and makes from 3 to 4000 lbs. cotton weekly. The building is of brick, four stories high, including basement; the steam engine is of 40 horse power, and calculated to drive 3000 spindles. The principal part of its machinery is from Patterson, N. J. "The proprietors have expended upwards of $30,000 in bringing the machinery in operation, and improving the Point property."

Elegant Present.—The Boston Traveller states that the enterprising gentlemen of the Comb Manufacturing Company of Clayville, are about to transmit to the lady of Mr. Clay, a beautiful specimen of New England ingenuity and taste. It is a large tortoise shell comb, most elegantly carved, exhibiting representations on the outside of roses, wreaths of vines and flowers, supported by American Eagle, bearing the following inscription—'Presented to Mrs. Henry Clay by the Clayville Comb Manufacturing Co.' The inside represents a fanciful basket loaded with flowers and plants; in the front of the basket, there is the following inscriptions: Manufactured by William B. Swift, Sept. 5, 1829. This beautiful present, says the Traveller, 'will not only show the liberality of the donors and their recognition of eminent public services, but will evince the fertile genius and inventive fancy of the artizan, and furnish an unrivalled specimen of the progress made by our contrymen in this branch of the arts.

Domestic Muslin.—The Pawtucket Chronicle says, "We have in our office a sample of figuraed muslin, manufactured by Mr. Hamilton Faulkner, at Central Falls. This sample is said by good judges to be equal to any imported muslin." We hope that this new branch of domestic industry will prosper.

Providence Journal.

We have lately examined a beautiful specimen of mechanical ingenuity, in the construction of a miniature STEAM ENGINE, the whole of which might be put in a Chronometer box. This little thing seemed to be instinct with life, breathing and moving with such vigorous animation, that no insect ever performed its motions with more precision or more exactness. The machine was made by Mr. Uriel Currier, of this town. The cylinder vibrates between two brass columns, through one of which the steam enters, and though the other escapes. The diameter of the cylinder is only three eights of an inch, and its vibrations are so rapid as to be imperceptible to the eye. It is on the high pressure principle, and every part of this kind of Engine, even to the governer, is present to perform its separate function. The workmanship is perfect, and presents to the eye a beautifully polished piece of mechanism. *Salem Register.*

A machine is in operation in Boston, by which the staves of a barrel are shaved on both sides at once, and jointed for truss hoops, and the head fitted for casks. One man can do as much with this machine, as can ten men by common hand labor.

QUEER ADVENTURE.—The Pawtucket (Rhode Island) Chronicle, states that a comical crazy fellow, who is in the habit of ranging the country, recently entered a Magistrate's office in that village, in the absence of the rightful occupant, and began to examine the documents upon the table, among which were a dozen or more writs against persons, whom he knew by sight, but who did not know him. He pocketed the instruments, and in about an hour afterwards, was seen coming up the street, followed by three or four sorry looking fellows, whom he had arrested, and carrying with him a journeyman tailor, who had been inclined to show fight, rather than be taken at such short notice. He conveyed them to the place from whence he took the official papers, and finding the Justice still absent, made use of the lock and key, to confine them there, as he said, "that they might take their trial at the next sitting of the court."

New York, Sept. 11.

WAR!—Nearly as good a battle had like to have been fought in our immediate neighborhood day before yesterday, as we ordinarily chronicle when we receive South American news. A bank of oysters has been planted by the citizens of Jersey at a great expense, near Perth Amboy, and within the waters over which the State of New York claims jurisdiction. The Staten Island fishermen have always had great fancy to avail themselves of this asserted right, and serve process upon the oysters; which has as uniformly been resisted by the Jerseymen. On Wednesday last a small army amounting to a hundred and fifty men, if we are correctly informed, left the island in boats, with the determination of catching all the oysters they could find. The people of Amboy were summoned to arms, as the flotilla was seen approaching; and having called a council of war, a six pounder was brought down to the bank. Eight shots were fired at the Staten Islanders, without doing any execution; but the shot began to come so near, over and under them, that they drew off their armada, landed and held a consultation.—Arms were procured, and it was debated whether they should return and give the enemy regular battle. Prudence and patriotism prevailed over headlong valor in the discussion, and they abandoned their enterprise. Both parties are now in a state of armed neutrality. *Com. Adv.*

[From the Buffalow Journal.]

NIAGARA FALLS—Matters are in train, by a company of gentlemen in Canada and in this town, for a singlar and complicated exhibition at the Falls, on the 6th of October, the particulars of which have been furnished us by a gentleman concerned.

There exists a fissure in the rock, at the very brink of the fall, one hundred feet in depth, and about 10 inches in width at top. This is to be charged with powder, and the explosion is expected to disengage a mass of ten millions of tons weight, which will thus be hurled into the yawning abyss below!

To succeed this earthquake, a leap from Goat Island, by Mr. Samuel Patch, has been bespoken—Mr. Patch, so famed for his daring leaps at Passaick Falls, New Jersey, and elsewhere, has been written to, and an offer made him which he will doubtless accept. To lessen the chances of disappointment, however, in case this leap should not be made, the schooner Superior, which has been purchased for the purpose, will be committed to the stream, to follow her predecessor, the "Michigan." As this vessel, though nearly as large as the "Michigan," does not draw so much water, by several feet, there is little doubt that she will, under the direction of Capt Weissoon, of Whippewa, who assisted in conducting her predecessor, reach the brink of the fall uninjured—in which cause her descent would be most splendid and imposing.

From an acquaintance with the gentlemen associated upon this occasion, we feel warranted in saying, that every exertion will be made to impart interest to the novel exhibition, as well as to ensure personal safety to the spectators. Much inconvenience was experienced by the company assembled at the descent of the "Michigan" for want of proper accommodation: but the arrangements, upon this occasion, it is believed, will be so extensive as to avoid every evil of that kind.

As the Welland Canal is nearly completed, a correspondence will be immediately opened, with the proper authorities, for arrangements to pass the first vessel on that or the succeeding day, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, should the state of the work permit. Such an exhibition would equally attract the lovers of science and the more humble devotees of simple curiosity.

Died in Augusta jail, Maine, on Friday last, Henry M'Gausland, aged 70, where he had been imprisoned for thirty-five years. In 1793 or 4 his mind was unsettled by a religious frenzy, and he imagined that his sins could only be pardoned by his making some great sacrifice. He says the Lord commanded him to make a burnt offering, and a human sacrifice, and under this delusion he murdered a woman and burned a church in Gardiner, where he resided. He was tried for murder, but as his insanity was apparent, he was not sentenced. He however said there were several other wicked persons whom he was directed to kill, and was therefore imprisoned in a solitary cell, where he has remained ever since, an object of curiosity to hundreds who have visited him, and heard from his lips the oft repeated story of his putting the "wicked woman" to death, and burning the church. The same singular infatuation which induced him to do the mischief for which he was imprisoned, had possession of his mind to his death, while on every other subject he appeared to be perfectly rational. His stature was uncommonly large, his manner always very grave and thoughtful, and his long white beard, which hung down upon his breast, gave him a venerable aspect. His room and person was always clean, and he appeared perfectly contented with his situation. For several years he has drawn a pension from government as a soldier of the revolution, a part of which has been retained by the county to defray prison expenses. Since he became an old man, Mr. Dillingham's family taught him how to read and write, and it is but a few years since he went through Kinne's arithmetic. *Kennebunk Journal.*

A curious case was tried at Nashville, not long ago. A young man, under age, having attended a subscription ball, drank from fifteen to eighteen cups of tea, and eat in proportion. He attended a similar party soon after, at which another young man administered to him, in a cup of coffee, a liberal dose of tartar emetic, which operated to a charm. The father of the delicate youth brought an action against the person with whom the pro tempore practitioner resided, (the latter having removed to another state,) for siding and abetting the attempt to poison or sicken the young man. The plaintiff lost the case, as no doubt he should have done.

A child about two years of age was inhumanly murdered in Springfield, Massachusetts. A fellow about 17 or 18 years of age, took the child into a piece of woods, where, after beating out both of its eyes, and stamping upon it with his feet, left it. The child was discovered about 12 o'clock at night, horribly mangled, and has since died. This brutal murder was committed upon the child in consequence of hatred towards the father.

AN AZOREAN PARADISE.—A much respected gentleman at the eastward, whose lady and daughter embarked last July for Fayal, on a visit to some near and dear relatives, thus describes their residence on one of the Azores islands, in a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer:—"The mansion is situated in the centre of a garden of three acres, and commands an extensive view of the harbour, and of the volcanic island of Pico. In this garden vegetation never ceases. Skirting the upper part, is a hedge composed of geraniums entirely, more than six feet in height, containing every variety of leaf and flower, and blooming in January with all the luxuriance of summer. Scattered in the richest profusion along the walks they will find orange, lemon, and citron trees covered with blossoms and fruit in every stage of advancement; and thus they appear the year round; at the same time, roses of vast variety are shedding their fragrance. In March they will see the Peach, the Apricot and the almond in full bloom; and around them the Sugar Cane, the Tea and Coffee Shrubs, and the Fig." They probably arrived just at the commencement of the vintage, and of course have sixty days to riot on the delicious grapes of Pico, garnished with most delightful apricots, figs, &c.—the thermometer ranging from 52 to 80 the year round.

New York, September 18.

ACCIDENT.—We are informed that yesterday a party of artillery from this city went over to Brooklyn for the purpose of parading and performing their evolutions on the green in front of the military garden, in presence of some Mexican officers, who were invited to attend on the occasion.

The commanding officer, whose name we are not able to learn, on giving the word of command to discharge the field pieces, was severely wounded in the head by a wad from one of the guns, and his horse was killed under him. Part of the officer's face was carried away, and it is said that his life is thought to be in danger. What occasioned the accident, whether it was owing to a sudden spring of the horse which carried him before the guns, or to negligence on the part of those who were stationed to discharge them, we are not informed. *Post.*

HOME INDUSTRY.—In 1805, it was estimated, that the total consumption of Cotton by the Manufactories of the United States, but a little exceeded 1,000 bales. In 1816, it was estimated that the Factories consumed 90,000 bales; and it is now estimated that we manufacture cotton goods to the amount of $250,000,000 per annum, of which $25,000,000 are exported.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—On the 11th of February, 1826, a great number of children were brought together on one of the principal holidays to be treated with bread, fruit, wine, &c. in the Convent of Malta. As they were all pressing from one part of the convent to another, a strong gust of wind extinguished the light, and at the same time shut the door to which they were rushing. Just before reaching the door the way led down a pair stairs, but which were not seen; and as it was impossible for those before to stop those behind from pushing forward, nearly two hundred were crowded and precipitated down the stairs. As they fell they reached the door and blocked it up so that it was impossible to open it from without; and before the bodies could be removed from within, a hundred and ten children were suffocated and dead.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New-York of the packet ship Caledonia from Liverpool, London papers to the 5th and Liverpool to the 7th of August were received. The annexed extracts contain all that is of any interest.

The Augsburgh Gazette, under the head of Frontiers of Turkey, gives news from Constantinople, which state that the situation of affairs was not there supposed to be so bad as it is said to be. The fall of Silistria was known there on the 6th of July, but, as was expected, it had not produced any extraordinary sensation. The Sultan had resolved to employ all his resources to oppose the progress of the enemy. The Captain Pacha had again sailed into the Black Sea, to assist Bourgas, which is threatened by the Russian army.

The accounts from Vienna are to the 26th ult. the latest yet received, and announce the arrival of a Courier in 18 days from Constantinople, with intelligence that Mr. Gordon had had an audience of the Grand Seignor; and that the Reis Effendi had really sent his interpreter to Chumla to negotiate an armistice, after which commissioners were to be named by the Porte to meet those of the Emperor Nicholas, at the Russian head-quarters.

FALL OF SILISTRIA.—It is now confidently asserted, that gold had been more effective in gaining the fortress than arms, and that something very like what occurred at Varna was acted at Silistria.—Achmet Pacha refused to surrender; but the second in command, assisted by the foreign troops of the garrison, gave up the place, and stipulated for a retreat for themselves in Russia. The conquerors, however, if, after such a statement, they can be so called, had the grace to respect the fidelity of the Pacha, and to allow him and his few Turkish soldiers a free passage home.

The Nuremberg Courier states that the Emperor Nicholas has sent to the governor of Moldavia and Wallachia the plan of a constitution for the principalities, of which the following are the chief provisions: 1. That the two provinces shall remain under the suzeraintè of Turkey. 2. That they shall elect hospodars, and that to Russia and Turkey shall belong the right of confirming the election. 3. That the taxes, equally divided, shall be fixed once for all, and that the hospodars shall not have the power to augment them. 4. That a fixed revenue shall be assigned to the hospodars in order that they may have no pretext in burdening the country; and all venal charges will be abolished.

A Russian and Turkish commissioner had an interview in the camp at Choumla, to understand each other as to the negotiations, which it was hoped to open. Russia, it was said, proposes as a basis the treaty of Ackerman, and an indemnity to be subsequently discussed for the expenses of the war. It was doubted at Constantinople, whether the Porte would nominate commissioners, until all the conditions proposed by Russia were positively known. The Porte was by no means disheartened.

Letters from Constantinople, according to a Semlin date of July 13th, announced that a secretary of the Grand Vizier had arrived from the camp at Choumla, bearing propositions of peace from the Russian general in chief, and asking orders from the Sultan for the Grand Vizier. General Diebitsch had advised the Grand Vizier that he had power from the Emperor to treat for a peace, should the Porte wish to put an end to the war.—The Vizier replied in a doubtful manner, stating that all the conditions on which the treaty was to be made, must be known, before negotiations could be opened.

The Nuremberg Gazette announced that Varna had certainly been evacuated by the garrison, on account of their sickness.

Spain, after having suffered severely from earthquakes, hurricanes, and inundations, is at this moment laid waste by a plague of grass-hoppers, which have descended in clouds upon the territory of Las Frenedas, and are believed to have been brought by a whirlwind from the coast of Africa. The farmers immediately hastened to gather in their corn, but it is apprehended that the vines and olive trees will be destroyed.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The Montreal Gazette, received at New York, contains London dates to the 10th and Liverpool to the 12th of Aug. brought to Quebec by the ship William M'Donald from Liverpool.

London, Aug. 10.

The despatches received last night at the Foreign Office, from the Right Hon. R. Gordon, are dated Constantinople, July 17. On the day previous, M. Gordon had an interview with the Sultan, and was most favorably received, and from the negociations that have been carried on between the allied ambassadors and the Porte, a most favourable determination is expected.

By the Flanders mail, which arrived yesterday (August 9th) we have received a Prussian State Gazette to the 4th inst. which contains news of considerable interest from various quarters of the theatre of war. The Russians, it seems

have succeeded in defeating the enemy in Choumla as regards the object of their march. The Turks imagining that that town was threatened, directed their entire attention to it, while the Russians, with a view to keep up the delusion, never moved any of their troops from Choumla, until their place was supplied by reinforcements from Silistria, when a vigorous movement took place silently, and by night. "On the 8th," says the Prussian State Gazette, after detailing a variety of preliminary movements and skirmishes, "General Roth marched towards Aspro, and pushed his advanced guard to Palisfand; the most elevated point of the Great Balkan. The enemy was struck with such terror that he did not even attempt to dispute the passage over this lofty mountain, which may be considered as having been overcome at least by the left column. All our troops continue their movements today. The Grand Vizier has not made the smallest movement from Choumla."

The Allgemeine Zeitung, dated Aug. 2, received by the same mail, states that on opening the negotiations, Mr. Fonton demanded so large an indemnity for the expense of the war and private claims, that the Turkish commissioners declared that they need not lay such documents before their government. The securities asked were the occupation of Silistria and Rudschuck, and all the Turkish fortresses and ports on the Black Sea now occupied by the Russians. It is affirmed that the Porte on its part, demands the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the enemy's troops. "These proposals," adds the Allgemeine Zeitung, "if really made, are, however, only preliminary, and may be greatly modified in the negociation" The communications between the Reis Effendi and the Grand Vizier are frequent.

The Journal des Debats, which contains some interesting particulars respecting the reception of Mr. Gordon, the British minister at Constantinople, states also that the hopes of peace with Russia, which within these few days past, "appeared likely to be realized," are now, according to the statements of some diplomatic agents, very much diminished since the last news from Shumla. Still every hope of accommodation has not been entirely lost, and the presence of the two ambassadors, who, as is well known, have renewed their relations with the Porte, will tend very much to cause a cessation of hostilities, for the Porte places full confidence in the courts of France and England.

It is stated that Lord Cochrane is now with the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and is expected to strike some good blow against the Turkish squadron.

The Hon. Robert Gordon, our Ambassador at Constantinople, has, in a spirited proclamation, refused to allow the extension of the Greek blockade, to places which are to form no part of the new state of Greece, and has declared that our Government will take the most decided measures to prevent any interruption to British trade by means of such blockade.

The rumour begins to be prevalent, on this side the Atlantic, that Don Pedro, not having the means of disturbing the present order of things in Portugal, means to leave it to the Portuguese themselves, to restore or support the usurpation of Don Miguel, as they shall think fit; and such we believe to be the wise determination of all the allied powers.

The accounts brought by the John Jay, contrary we had almost said, to the common course in recent arrivals, appear to be quite consistent with those received by the preceding vessel. It was strongly intimated in some of the papers furnished by the Caledonia, that the apparently humane designs of Russia to bring about a pacific accommodation with the Turks, and stop the effusion of blood, were not sincere, but only held out for interested purposes.—It appears certain that her troops are pressing on with all diligence to gain every advantage that promptitude can afford them; and, if we may place confidence in what is said of their motions by sea, a strong squadron was soon to be looked for off Sizeboli, to co-operate immediately with Gen. Diebitsch, who has passed the Balkan in force, and expected soon to proceed for Adrianople. The Russians thus are about to reap the benefit of the great exertions they have made, and the losses they have suffered in the capture of Varna and Silistria, and the obstinacy with which they have persisted in holding Sizeboli. The theatre of war appears to be entirely transferred below the mountains, except so far as Shumla and the other fortresses still in Turkish hands may occupy a portion of both parties. The Turks, even to the Sultan himself, must now begin to feel alarmed for the capital. The Balkan no longer interposes its barrier so impassible as we have seen it repeatedly stated; and no natural obstacle of importance, it is said, will be found to impede the advance of the Russians. How effectual may be the resistance the Turks can oppose, we probably shall have an opportunity to know. It will, no doubt, be a bloody and stubborn one; for the sacred standard must be now unfurled, if it has not before been; and all the Mahometans possess will of course, be called for their own danger, as well as that of their religion. If success can be anticipated from previous constancy, resolution and good fortune under less encouraging circumstances, there is great reason to expect future triumphs for Russia.

The presence of a number of British vessels at Constantinople seems a silent intimation that something great is expected. They may have been sent to protest against the ambition of Russia; or, more probably, to secure the English residents.

FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The ship Samuel Robinson, from Havre, and the Majestic, from Liverpool, arrived at Charleston on the 21st inst.

A change of ministry had taken place in France, and the new appointments were announced in the Paris papers of the 9th August.

The following articles are from the Charleston Courier of the 22d inst.

Reported death of the Emperor of Russia.

A postscript to a letter, received in this city, dated Havre, August 11th, says—"We have just received the news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas! This may occasion great political changes."

The war between Russia and Turkey, notwithstanding the rumors of negociations for peace, appears to be pushed with spirit by the Russian general-in-chief; and to repel him, orders have been sent from Constantinople to the provinces, calling upon all the faithful who are able to bear arms, to repair immediately to the army.

It was currently reported in Constantinople on the 8th of July, that in case the Russians should advance to Adrianople, a part of the English fleet would pass the Dardanelles to protect the capital. This report was announced with great confidence.

A letter dated Constantinople, July, 11, says, that it is generally believed at Odessa, that Count Diebitsch is marching against Bourgas, and that Admiral Greig takes on board 15,000 men at Varna, to land between Bourgas and Sizeboli, by which means the Turks will be threatened both in flank and rear, and perhaps be obliged to retreat to Adrianople

Letters from Constantinople to the 13th of July state, that at the above date the Sultan had not taken his departure. It was known there that the Russian army was on the road to Karnabat, and that Eski Stamboul was being fortified by the Russians.

Accounts from Bucharest, of 14th July, represent the Russian army as marching on Adrianople.

The Prussian State Gazette, of Aug. 2d states, that the resistance offered to the Russians crossing the Balkan, in the actions of the 17th, 18th and 19th July, cost the Turks 10 cannon, 14 standards, nearly 400 prisoners, and a great number killed.

The Russian army was to have continued their movements on 21st July.

A report prevailed at Paris, that the Russian General Diebitsch, had passed the Balkan at three different points, with 76 battalions, between Shoumla and Varna. The resistance by the Turks was gallant, but of short continuance. The Russians had captured from them 14 cannon. General Diebitsch had left 16 battalions to observe Choumla, and had advanced along the Balkan with the other 60 battalions to the river Kamstchik, where he took a position.

A duel took place last week upon the ramparts of Dijon, near which run the houses of the inhabitants, between a citizen and an officer—they fought with pistols. Having thrown up a crown for the first fire, fortune favoured the citizen, who fired and missed. The officer, knowing he was the aggressor, fired in the air, and the ball killed the wife of his adversary, who, on hearing the noise of the first shot, had run to her window. The grief of the officer may be well conceived, when he found in his endeavor to avoid a murder, he had killed the wife of the man to whom he was willing to make reparation. *French Paper.*

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—The Louisiana (New-Orleans) Advertiser of the 3d inst. says:—

"By the schr. Octavia, capt. Bourne, from Vera Cruz, we have received the gratifying intelligence, that preparations of the most active kind were making by the Mexicans to repulse the invaders from their shores. The Octavia sailed on the 17th Aug. Capt. B. informs us, that four days after the news had been received at Vera Cruz of the landing of the Spaniards at Tampico, Gen. Santa Ana left there for Tocaluta with 2000 men, in four American vessels, which he pressed with their crews into service, the national schooner of war Lousiana and several gun launches. 1000 cavalry also marched overland to Tocaluta, where they joined Santa Ana and immediately proceeded for Tampico, and there they would meet a force of 10,000 men hourly expected from the interior. Thus an army of 13,000 freemen will be ready to give the Spaniards as warm a reception as they could wish. The troops of Santa Ana are said to be in excellent health and spirits. A gentleman recently from Mexico informs us that the forces which will be concentrated at Tampico will exceed 15,000 men.

"A contribution of 20,000 dollars was raised, by order of Santa-Ana, from the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, to assist the expense of his expedition.

"The Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Mexico, made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the Mexican nation to support the war.

"We have also been favored with the perusal of a letter from an officer of the Mexican navy at Campeachy, in which it is stated that there were 12 armed vessels lying there ready for service. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants, and every individual capable of carrying a musket was under arms. Col. Toro, brother in law to Gen. Santa Ana, has command of the 18th regiment, consisting of 1400 men, which is said to be as fine a body of men as any in the republic."

HILLSBOROUGH

Wednesday, September 30.

William J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, has been appointed by Judge Martin solicitor pro tem. for the sixth circuit, in place of Joseph Wilson, esq. deceased.

Dr. Joseph Mechlin, sub-agent at the colony of Liberia, was, on the 14th inst. appointed by the board of managers of the Society, Colonial Agent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Dr. Randall.

Charles K. Gardner has been appointed assistant postmaster general, in place of Abraham Bradley removed.

Distressing.—Two young men by the names of Neal and Midgett, were lost overboard from a small schooner in Pamlico Sound a few days past, and drowned under distressing circumstances. Neal was the master, and Midgett and a small boy ten or twelve years of age, composed the crew; the wind was light but fair, the boy being at the helm, Neal and Midgett engaged in wrestling and in the scuffle they both fell overboard; the boy, either not knowing how to do it, or lacking presence of mind, made no effort to lower the sails, or change the course of the schooner, when the persons overboard seeing their efforts to regain the vessel by swimming of no avail, requested the boy to run her on shore at the nearest place, and inform their friends that they were drowned, soon after which they sunk to rise no more. *Edenton Gazette.*

The Milledgeville Recorder says, "We are sorry to learn that the expectation so general a few weeks ago, of plentiful crops of cotton being made in this state the present year, are not likely to be realized. The number of pods are not in proportion to the growth of the plant, but this is a small evil compared to the depredations of a worm, which is very destructive in many neighborhoods, eating the forms and young bolls, and perforating the large ones, so as to prevent their maturing."

The Boston Palladium of Tuesday gave a well written account of the seminary in Providence, called the "Quaker College," but more properly, the "Friends Boarding School." It was established some time since by the late Obediah Brown, of Providence,—who, in addition to the ample and highly cultivated site for the seminary, endowed it with the munificent donation of one hundred thousand dollars. It is now in successful operation, under the superintendence of gentlemen and ladies of the society of Friends. The pupils exceed 100 in number, of the same society; all boarding in common, the males studying, eating and sleeping in one wing of the building, and the females in the other. All the useful sciences, including the Mathematics and Astronomy, are taught in the school; and the institution reflects high honor on its worthy founder, and the respectable society of which he was a distinguished member. *Poulson's Am. Daily Adv.*

Great Blast.—Among the useful amusements on the Ohio Rail Road, are occasional cannonadings by great Granite guns. A few evenings since, one of the enterprising contractors, Mr. Kelly, had prepared for a magnificent blast by boring into a mass of rock on the bank of the Patapsco—which mass had the appearance of giving work for some weeks. Coming to a thin stratum of sand, an excavation was made sufficient to receive 3 kegs of powder, with which quantity it was actually charged. The vent of the vein ran landward to the mountain, and thus secured the load. The effect was astonishingly fine; about 150 tons of rock were broken to pieces and removed; one mass of about four tons entirely crossed the river, effecting some weeks work in a few hours. *Balt. Gaz.*

Wheat.—In evidence of the quality of this year's wheat, it is stated in the Rochester Telegraph, that the millers have satisfactorily ascertained that 67 grains of it produce as much flour as 100 of last year's crop. The Cooperstown, New York, Journal says—

"Mr. Daniel French, of Milford, has shown us a sample of a crop of wheat raised by him the present season, which for whiteness, size of berry, and plumpness, far excels any grain of this species we have ever seen. It is called the White Flint wheat. The seed was procured from the county of Ontario, and from a single acre of land which had been tilled forty years, the last crop having been Indian corn, he harvested and threshed thirty-four bushels. The introduction of this seed into Otsego county, we consider a fortunate acquisition, and recommend the farming interest to make an experiment with it for their next crop."

A letter dated on board the United States ship Hudson, at Rio de Janeiro, July 29, 1829, states that "Buenos Ayes is now tranquil. Lavalle has fled the city with admiral Brown and it is said is gone to the United States. The present pro tem. governor is Rodrigues."

Capt. Sears, arrived at Charleston from Havanna, states that a second expedition, to consist of 4000 troops, and destined for Mexico, was preparing at Havana, to sail about 10th October.

A letter from Athens, (Geo.) dated 14th inst. says, "on Saturday morning a slight *frost* was discovered in this place, which I believe is the earliest ever known in this part of the state."

Snow.—In Sherburn (Vermont) on the 3d inst. snow fell to the depth of one or two inches.

At a recent term of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, held in Litchfield, Judge Daggett presiding, an action was brought by the daughter of Samuel Griswold, of Winchester, against her father, for beating and otherwise maltreating her—and after a full investigation of the case, the jury brought in a verdict against him of $1500.

The *Vermont Herald* states, that a whirlwind, which commenced at Peacham, overthrew barns, twisted off trees two feet in diameter, took up a boy and carried him some rods; two sheep and a colt were carried into a pond of water, and a column of water was raised from 100 to 200 feet in the air.

The steam boat *De Witt Clinton*, arrived at New-York, 11th inst. from Albany, with upwards of 775 passengers.

Quebec, Aug. 27.

A melancholy accident occurred a few days ago a little below Kamouraska.—Two children of about six years of age, who had gone to gather fruit, did not return home the same day they left the house. About dusk the anxious mother went in search of them, but in vain; eight days elapsed without hearing of them, when they were found dead in each other's little embraces, at the foot of a tree. What sufferings must these little innocent beings have borne before death!

MARRIED,

In this place on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. SAMUEL I. JOHNSTON, esq. of Northampton county, to Miss MARGARET BURGWIN, daughter of George W. Burgwin, esq.

DIED,

At the residence of David Mock, esq. in Davidson county, on the 15th inst. the Rev. Wm. N. Abbington, an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church; formerly of Henry county, Va.

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

James Webb.

September 1. 96—tf

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. He must bring good recommendations.

September 1. Inquire at this Office. 96—

WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW. Inquire at this Office.

September 29. 99—

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has closed the bookselling business, and will for the future devote his time and attention exclusively to his profession. He will attend the Superior and County Courts of Randolph, Orange and Person. To those who may entrust their business to him, he will endeavor, as he has always done, to attend to it faithfully.

N. J. Palmer.

September 29. 00—6t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the last Orange County Court, administrator, with the will annexed, of SAMUEL THOMPSON, deceased, gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

J. W. Norwood, *Adm'r, &c.*

September 29. 00—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1829.

John Hicks and others ex parte } Petition for sale of real estate.

ON a report of the master in this cause, it is ordered that the former sale be set aside, and that the land late the property of William Hicks, deceased, and the place of his residence, be exposed to sale on Monday the 23d of November, before the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years.

James Webb, C. M. E.

S

In Equity—September Term, 1829.

Christian Isely and wife and others v. *Michael Cockelrece and others.* } Petition for the sale Land.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants Michael Cocklerece, Nicholas Cocklerece, Jacob Cocklerece, Henry Cocklerece, James M'Lean and Rebecca his wife, reside out of the state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for them to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. 2 50 00—6w

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN the last Recorder I observed an advertisement signed by Nathaniel J. Palmer, which hardly deserves notice; yet as he has made some unfavorable assertions without grounds, I think it necessary to check his memory, and not let his assertions pass over without notice. Sometime about the first of September inst I was talking about building me a dwelling-house; Palmer came to my shop and proposed selling me the two-story part of his house, and after examining the house I agreed to give him 400 dollars for it. I was not at that time aware that there was any incumbrance on the property. Palmer, according to his agreement, proceeded to make preparations to remove the house, but his creditors finding out his design, immediately stopped him. I at this time learned the situation of Palmer's property; that it was very much incumbered. I immediately went to him and told him of it, and requested him to return my note, which he would not do; and though he incumbrance was small, I now find that at least four persons have trusts on this property, viz. Dr. Edmund Strudwick, John W. Norwood, esq. and others. Mr. Palmer states that I am only tired of my bargain. I will leave it for you to judge whether I have not cause. I am sorry that I have in this way to give an explanation of this transaction. I hope this will be a satisfactory explanation, as I am not in the habit of making long speeches.

Lemuel Lynch.

September 28. 00—

TO THE PUBLIC.

NO the above advertisement of Lemuel Lynch it will perhaps be expected that I should make some reply. As he has noticed my advertisement, I would only say, that I am ready and willing at all times to satisfy my friends, and all others who feel any interest in the matter, whenever called upon, that I have acted honestly with Lynch throughout the whole transaction, and that his charge of fraud and falsehood against me are untrue. Of those whose interest or inclination may lead them into these attempts unjustly to injure my character, I have only to say they deserve and have my contempt, and ought to know that every high-minded and honorable man. There lives not that man who can say, and speak the truth, that I ever defrauded, or attempted to defraud them of one cent.

N. J. Palmer.

September 29. 00—

CASH FOR FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his oil mill.

Wm. Pickett.

September 22. 99—3m

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

COUNSELS.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Though bright thy morn of life may seem,
Remember clouds may rise;
And trust not to the transient gleam
Of calm and smiling skies.
So tread life's path in sunshine drest,
With lowly cautious fear,
That when grief's shadows o'er it rest
Its memory may be dear.

If dark life's matin hours may be,
Despond not at their gloom;
Joy's cloudless sun may rise for thee,
And hope's bright flowers bloom.
So trace thy pathway thorn-bestrew'd,
That thou in happier hours,
With pure and pangless gratitude
Mayst bless its fragrant flowers.

Through cloud and sunshine, flower and thorn,
Pursue thy even way,
Nor let thy better hopes be born
Of things that must decay.
Rejoice with trembling, mourn with hope,
Take life as life is given;
Its rough ascent, its flowery slope,
May lead alike to heaven.

[illegible]

From the Yearly Meeting held in London, by adjournments, from the 20th of the fifth month, to the 29th of the same, inclusive, 1829.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Frends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR RIENDS,

We are reverently thankful that we have been permitted to meet together on the present occasion, and to know the love of God shed abroad in our hearts, through Jesus Christ our Lord. We have been favored to proceed with the usual yet important business of this meeting in brotherly harmony, and have felt that our spiritual strength has been renewed by thus uniting in religious travail for the best welfare of our society.

Amidst the ordinary engagements of this meeting, we have received accounts of the sufferings of our members, in support of our Christian testimony against tithes and other ecclesiastical demands, as well as in consequence of a few claims for military purposes; the amount thus reported is upwards of thirteen thousand eight hundred pounds.

In proceeding to unfold the Christian solicitude which has prevailed in this meeting, we would express an earnest desire that the confidence of all our dear brethren and sisters may be humbly, yet firmly, fixed upon God. He changeth not; his compassions "are new every morning;" his promises are sure; and "his kingdom ruleth over all." His "word is settled in heaven;" and his "faithfulness is unto all generations." His name "is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and is safe."

It pleased the Father, in his abundant mercy and love to the human race, in their fallen and lost estate, to give his only-begotten Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, that "whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Oh! then, that not one amongst us may, by neglecting or undervaluing this blessed means come short of that rest which is prepared for the people of God. May we all, in true and living faith, accept the Saviour of men, as our Redeemer, and deliverer from the thraldom of sin. "In him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." He is that eternal Word which in the beginning was with God, and was God; and who was made flesh and dwelt among men. He offered himself a sacrifice for our transgressions, "the just for the unjust," "we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins." He, our ever-living Intercessor and "Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous," "is passed into the heavens," and "sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high."

These sacred and essential truths of the christian religion, were the faith of our early predecessors, and have been uniformly upheld by our society, from their day to the present period. It is cause of thankfulness to us, that we can entertain the full persuasion that these truths are dear to Friends in this land, in Ireland, and on the American continent: although we have to mourn over many, on the other side of the Atlantic, once in fellowship with us, who have widely departed from the true faith of the gospel. The epistolary intercourse with our dear brethren, in those countries, has been maintained at this time, to our instruction and comfort.

In contemplating those highly important truths, to which we have already adverted, we are renewedly convinced of the great need there is for a deep and constant sense of the infinite power and wisdom of God, and of the very limited faculties of the human mind. We ought to meditate on these things in humility and sincerity of heart; and reverently and fervently to desire that our understandings may be illuminated by the Holy Spirit. Then will our faith in their vital importance become more firmly established, and our hearts glow more and more with gratitude to God, for the inestimable blessings provided for us, in the gospel of life and salvation.

We are thankful that, as a christian people, we are, through divine ercy, one in faith; but how highly cumbent is it that we should be invidually concerned, not only to act in simplicity the doctrinal truths Holy Scripture, but earnestly to ive that we may be coming up in e practice of every Christian vire! Look then unto Christ, dear iends, we beseech you; that you nay come to know Him to "dwell in your hearts by faith," and to rule there by the power of his blessed and eternal Spirit. Be awakened to the necessity of working "out your own salvation with fear and trembling." Let the knowledge of your proneness, by nature, to transgress the law of the Lord, incite you to seek after a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness; and ever remember, that it is by faith and repentance, by prayer and obedience, that the work of santification is to be carried forward.

He that is concerned to live as becomes a consistent Christian, (a character to which we all ought to aspire,) will often meditate upon the precepts and example of our blessed Lord and Saviour;—precepts which, as they regulate the life of man, increase his happiness and usefulness, prepare him to meet with patience the trials incident to humanity, and to look forward to a participation in those joys which shall be hereafter revealed. And as we are enabled to follow, though at a distance, the great and perfect pattern set before us in the Gospel, the heart becomes expanded in love to God and man; and all those passions and dispositions are kept in subjection, the unrestrained indulgence of which destroys the peace and harmony of civil and religious society.

The humble endeavor to observe the precepts of the Gospel leads to purity of heart and conduct; it induces strict integrity, in all our transactions; and gives rise to the exercise of that meekness and charity which shine forth in the conduct of the true and practical believer in the Christian religion. If we seek first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness we shall be instructed by the example of pious men, but not blind to their infirmities; comforted by their society, but not dependant upon it; helped by religious conversation, but not disposed to enter into it hastily or superficially. If we are concerned aright for the cultivation and cleansing of our own hearts, impressed with the importance of our own stewardship unto God, and duly sensible of our own sins and great need of forgiveness from Him, we shall become very cautious how we converse on the failings of others, and anxious not to violate that charity which is enjoined upon all; that love which is the true badge of discipleship.

A real hunger and thirst after righteousness will lead us gladly to embrace all opportunities of meeting together for the public worship of Almighty God. We shall then feel it to be one of our greatest privileges thus to draw near unto Him, and to unite in waiting upon and worshipping Him in spirit and in truth. We shall rejoice to seek after the influences of his love and power, and to pour out our souls in secret supplication for the continuance of his blessing and preservation. At this time we have, in an especial manner, felt the advantage of being constant in availing ourselves of these opportunities which are afforded us, in the course of the week, of coming before Him;—occasions when we are called upon to withdraw from the cares and perplexities of life, and to seek the Lord and his strength.

Nor will our approaches to the throne of grace be confined to the attendance of religious meetings. Imposed with the benefit and the need of a daily supply of heavenly help, we shall be often seeking for the renewal of our spiritual strength; and in our private retirements, as well as in select opportunities in our families, for this purpose, as also for reading the Holy Scriptures and the writings of pious authors, we shall seek to be imbued with a deep sense of the power and presence of the Almighty. Discouragements of various kinds may prevail and abound in the course of ous pilgrimage; but how obvious are the danger and folly of relaxing to "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus!" And such are his condescension and goodness, that He at times permits those, who put their whole trust in Him consolingly to feel that there are no joys like unto the joy of his salvation

The great importance of cultivating true piety and virtue, is what we are at this time concerned earnestly to press upon every one.—If this become, as it ought to be, the main object of our lives, the fruit of the Spirit will be apparent. But we are constantly to bear in mind, that this is not the place of our rest.—The warfare must be maintained; we can at no period put off the armor with safety; we have an anwearied enemy to contend with, whose temptations are diversified, subtle, and insidious; the path of life is an arduous one; but, thanks be unto Him who is omnipotent, his grace is all-sufficient. And if He is daily sought unto, he strengtheneth our souls and increaseth our confidence in Him; and, if we faint not, but persevere unto the end, he will give the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Unto him,' then, "that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory in the Church, by Christ Jesus, throughout all ages, world without an end. Amen.

Signed in and on behalf of the meeting, by

JOSIAH FORSTER.

Clerk to the Meeting this year.

From the Portland Advertiser.

COURTSHIP.

After my sleighride, last winter, and the slippery trick I was served by Patty Bean, nobody would suspect me of hankering after the women again in a hurry. To hear me curse and swear and rail out against the feminine gender, you would have taken it for granted that I should never so much as look at one of them again, to all eternity—O, but I was wicked. "Darn and blast their eyes, says I.—Blame their skins—torment their hearts and darn them to darnation." Finally I took an oath and swore that if I ever meddled or had any dealing with them again (in the sparking line I mean) I wished I might be hung and choaked.

But swearing off from women, and then going into a meeting house chock full of gals, all shining and glistening in their Sunday clothes and clean faces, is like swearing off from liquor and going into a grog shop. It's all smoke.

I held out and kept firm to my oath for three whole Sundays Forenoons, a'ternoons and intermissions complete. On the fourth, there were strong symptoms of a change of weather. A chap about my size, was seen on the way to the meeting house, with a new patent hat on; his head hung by the ears upon a shirt collar; his cravat had a pudding in it and branched out in front, into a double bow knot. He carried a stright back and a stiff neck, as a man ought to, when he has his best clothes on; and every time he spit, he sprung his body forward, like a jack-knife, in order to shoot clear of the ruffles.

Squire Jones' pew is next but two to mine; and when I stand up to prayers and take my coat tail under my arm, and turn my back to the minister, I naturally look right straight at Sally Jones. Now Sally has got a face not to be grinned at, in a fog. Indeed, as regards beauty, some folks think she can pull an even yoke with Patty Bean. For my part, I think there is not much boot between them. Any how, they are so nigh matched that they have hated and despised each other, like rank poison ever since they were school-girls.

Squire Jones had got his evening fire on, and set himself down to reading the great bible, when he heard a rap at the door. "Walk in.—Well, John, how der do? Git out, Pompey. Pretty well, I thank ye, Squire, and how do *you* do?—Why so as to be crawling—ye ugly beast, will ye hold yer yop—haul up a chair and set down, John.

"How do *you* do Mrs. Jones? O, middlin', how's yer marm? Don't forget the mat there, Mr. Beedle." This put me in mind that I had been off soundings several times, in the long muddy lane; and my boots were in a sweet pickle.

It was now old Captain Jones' turn, the grandfather. Being roused from a doze, by the bustle and racket, he opened both his eyes, at first with wonder and astonishment. At last he began to halloo so loud that you might hear him a mile; for he takes it for granted that every body is just exactly as deaf as he is.

"Who is it? I say, who in the world is it?" Mrs. Jones going close to his ear, screamed out, "it's Johnny Beedle."—"Ho—Johnny Beedle. I remember, he was one summer at the siege of Boston."—"No, no, father, bless your heart, that was his grandfather, that's been dead and gone this twenty year."—"Ho.—But where does he come from?"—Daown taown.—Ho.—And what does he follow for a livin'?"—And he did not stop asking questions, after this sort, till all the particulars of the Beedle family were published and proclaimed in Mrs. Jones's last screech. He then sunk back into his doze again.

The dog stretched himself before one andiron; the cat squat down before the other.—Silence came on by degrees, like a calm snow storm, till nothing was heard but a cricket under the hearth, keeping time with a sappy yellow birch forestick. Sally sat up prim, as if she were pinned to the chair-back; her hands crossed genteelly upon her lap, and her eyes looking straight into the fire. Mammy Jones tried to straighten herself too, and laid her hands across in her lap But they would not lay still. It was full twenty four hours since they had done any work, and they were out of all patience with keeping Sunday.—Do what she would to keep them quiet, they would bounce up, now and then, and go through the motions, in spite of the fourth commandment. For my part, *I* sat looking very much like a fool. The more I tried to say something the more my tongue stuck fast. I put my right leg over the left and said "hem" Then I changed, and put the left leg over the right. It was no use; the silence kept coming on thicker and thicker. The drops of sweat began to crawl all over me. I got my eye on my hat, hanging on a peg, on the road to the door; and then I eyed the door. At this moment, the old Captain, all at once sung out "Johnny Beedle!" It sounded like a clap of thunder, and I started right up an eend.

"Johnny Beedle, you'll never handle sich a drumstick as your father did, if yer live to the age of Methusaler. He would toss up his drumstick, and while it was whilin' in the air, take off a gill er rum, and then ketch it as it come down, without losin' a stroke in the tune. What d'ye think of that, ha? But scull your chair round, close along side er me, so yer can hear.—Now, what have you come a'ter?—I—a'ter? O, jest takin' a walk. Pleasant walkin' I guess. I mean jest to see how ye all do. Ho.—That's another lie. You've come a courtin' Johnny Beedle; you're a'ter our Sal. Say, now, d'ye want to marry, or only to court?

This was what I call a choaker. Poor Sally made but one jump and landed in the middle of the kitchen; and then she skulked in the dark corner, till the old man, after laughing himself into a whooping cough, was put to bed.

Then came apples and cider; and, the ice being broke, plenty chat with mammy Jones about the minister and the 'sarmon.' I agreed with her to a nicety, upon all the points of doctrine; but I had forgot the text and all the heads of the discourse, but six. Then she teazed and tormented me to tell who I accounted the best singer in the gallery, that day. But, mum—there was no getting that out of me. "Praise to the face is often disgrace," says I, throwing a sly squint at Sally.

At last, Mrs. Jones lighted t'other candle; and after charging Sally to look well to the fire, she led the way to bed, and the Squire gathered up his shoes and stockings and followed.

Sally and I were left sitting a good yard apart, honest measure. For fear of getting tongue-tied again, I set right in, with a steady stream of talk. I told her all the particulars about the weather that was past, and also made some pretty cute guesses at what it was like to be in future. At first, I gave a hitch up with my chair at every full stop. Then growing saucy, I repeated it at every comma, and semicolon; and at last it was hitch, hitch, hitch, and I planted myself fast by the side of her.

"I swow, Sally, you looked so plaguey handsome to day, that I wanted to eat you up."—"Pshaw, git along you," says she. My hand had crept along, somehow, upon its fingers, and begun to scrape acquaintance with hers. She sent it home again, with a desperate jerk. "Try it agin"—no better luck. "Why Miss Jones you're gettin' upstropulous, a little old maidish, I guess" "Hands off is fair play, Mr. Beedle."

It is a good sign to find a girl sulkey. I knew where the shoe pinched. It was that are Patty Bean business. So I went to work to persuade her that I had never had any notion after Patty, and to prove it I fell to running her down at great rate. Sally could not help chiming in with me, and I rather guess Miss Patty suffered a few. I now not only got hold of her hand without opposition, but managed to slip an arm round her waist. But there was no satisfying me; so I must go to poking out my lips after a buss. I guess I rued it. She fetched me a slap in the face that made me see stars, and my ears rang like a brass kettle for a quarter of an hour. I was forced to laugh at the joke, though out of the wrong side of my mouth, which gave my face something the look of a gridiron.

The battle now began in the regular way. "Ah, Sally, give me a kiss and ha' done with it, now.—I won't, so there, nor tech to—I'll take it, whether or no.—Do if you dare."—And at it we went, rough and tumble. An odd destruction of starch now commenced. The bow of my cravat was squat up in half a shake. At the next bout, smash went shirt collar, and, at the same time, some of the bead fastenings gave way, and down came Sally's hair in a flood, like a mill dam broke loose,—carrying away half a dozen combs. One dig of Sally's elbow, and my blooming ruffles wilted down to a dish-cloth, But she had no time to boast. Soon her neck tackling began to shiver. It parted at the throat, and, whorah, came a whole school of blue and white beads, scampering and running races every which way, about the floor.

Consarn it, how a buss will crack of a still frosty night. Mrs. Jones was about half way between asleep and awake. "There goes my yeast bottle, says she to herself—bust into twenty hundred pieces, and my bread is all dough again."

The upshot of the matter is, I fell in love with Sally Jones, head over ears. Every Sunday night, rain or shine, finds me rapping at Squire Jones' door, and twenty times have I been within a hair's breadth of popping the question. And now I have made a final resolve; and if I live till next Sunday night, and I don't get choaked in the trial, Sally Jones will hear thunder.

A schoolmaster, while surrounded by his scholars at a night school, was one evening engaged writing a copy, listening at the same time to some young men, apprentices, reciting a lesson in the testament, and was favored by one of them with the following reading of Matt. xxiii. 23—"Ye blind guides which strain at a *gate* and swallow a *saw-mill*." "What's that!" cried the astonished teacher, "how do you spell *gate*?"—"G-u-a-t sir." "Admirable! well now, sir, if you please, spell *saw-mill* for us."—"C-a, *saw*, m-e-l, *mill*, *saw-mill*."

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified, by a court held for the purpose on the 12th instant, as administrator on the estate of BENJAMIN STEVENS, deceased, requests all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Ishmael Stevens.

September 15. 98—3wp

NOTICE.

THIS day the firm of Reynolds & Turner has been dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties; all persons who may have claims against said concern are therefore requested to present them, and all persons who are indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to come forward and close their accounts either by cash or bond, and those who are in arrears, in debts due by bond or note, are requested to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be granted.

Joel Reynolds,
Josiah Turner.

September 7. 97—3w

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Dowb, or
T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug. 4.